

# **State of Alaska FY2010 Governor's Operating Budget**

## **Department of Natural Resources Fire Suppression Preparedness Component Budget Summary**

## Component: Fire Suppression Preparedness

### Contribution to Department's Mission

The Division contributes to the Department's mission in the fire suppression preparedness component by ensuring that the Division's wildland fire suppression resources are in a state of readiness to safely and cost-effectively initial attack wildland fires that pose a threat to life and property and to safely manage fires for cost effectiveness and resource benefit. This component supports the Department's mission by providing wildland fire protection on state, private and municipal lands in Alaska, commensurate with the values at risk.

### Core Services

- Provides for delivery of services in the wildland fire suppression preparedness program as part of its statutory responsibility under AS41.15.010.
- Provides personnel, fire training, equipment, facilities and related support activities for Alaska's wildland fire management program. Establishes fire fighting readiness.
- Provides a management mechanism to allow fire to play its natural role in the environment without compromising safety to life and property
- Promotes fire prevention and mitigation of fire damage.
- Provides training in Incident Command System and required areas
- Certifies Fire Fighters to national standards.
- Provides for joint fire response with other government agencies.
- Strengthens local/state fire response.

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p><b>A: Provide wildland fire protection on state, private and municipal land commensurate with the values at risk.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection services to the State of Alaska.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> There were no serious injuries to firefighters or the public during the 2008 fire season. The Division continues to provide outstanding wildland fire management services to the citizens of Alaska and to local, state and federal land management agencies. A statute update in 2008 provides clear authority to the Division in basing fire management decisions on the values that are at risk from wildland fire.</p>	<p><b>A1: Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection: Provide appropriate management response to wildland fires that occur on State of Alaska protection areas. Statistics are recorded by fiscal year unless otherwise noted.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Contain 90% of wildland fires within 10 acres on lands designated in 'Critical' and 'Full' (Urban Interface) management options in accordance with the Interagency Fire Management Plans (fiscal year reporting).</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> There were no serious injuries to firefighters or the public during the 2008 fire season. Initial Attack success once again exceeded the target.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Provide Appropriate Management Response (AMR) to all fires in "Modified" and "Limited" management option areas.</p> <p><u>Status #2:</u> There were 35 fires that were not initially attacked (in Limited and Modified). Appropriate Management. Responses to these fires ranged from monitoring only to protection of specific sites. There was considerable cost savings associated with using fire management strategies other than full suppression.</p> <p><b>A2: Maintain capability of firefighting forces: Provide</b></p>

	<p><b>training and fitness certification for state, local, volunteer and emergency firefighters.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain a qualified and certified state and local firefighting workforce to respond to wildland fires, reported by fiscal year.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> All firefighters employed on State of Alaska fires in 2008 were fully trained and certified. Additionally, many of these same firefighters were deployed to fires throughout the Lower 48 states which provided valuable service to federal land management agencies, provided invaluable experience to Alaskan firefighters, and returned significant income to rural Alaskans.</p> <p><b>A3: Reduce human-caused wildland fire starts: Aggressive prevention and educational campaign based on Firewise principles.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Raise public awareness of fire danger and hazard fuel mitigation options in urban and rural Alaska while preventing an increase in the overall number of human caused fires</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> Aggressive fire prevention and fire hazard mitigation programs were in place in 2008. Public outreach through media releases, Public Service Announcements, Governor Proclamation, school and public event programs, and direct public contact, all contributed to getting the fire prevention and homeowner responsibility message to Alaskan citizens.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Manage open burning by the public during the fire season.</p> <p><u>Status #2:</u> Open burning was managed through the issuance of burn permits and the use of burn permit suspensions and open burning closures.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase suppression cost recovery.</p> <p><u>Status #3:</u> 2008 saw a significant increase in state revenue from suppression cost recovery actions. Through collaboration with the Department of Law, collection damage claims for both the 2006 Parks Highway Fire and 2007 Caribou Hills Fire were successfully negotiated.</p> <p><b>A4: Reduce property loss from wildland fire through hazardous fuel reduction and public education of homeowner responsibility based on Firewise principles.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Raise public awareness of hazard fuel mitigation and home construction options in Alaska that will reduce property loss from wildland fire.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> A significant increase in public awareness was identified through Individual Home Assessments as a result of the Community Wildfire Protection Plans which were completed for six communities in Alaska,</p>
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	<p><b>Target #2:</b> Provide public education and preparedness through the Firewise Program.</p> <p><b>Status #2:</b> The Division of Forestry offers Firewise classes to the public through community, school, individual, and other channels.</p> <p><b>A5: Maintain capability of aerial firefighting and aerial support resources.</b></p> <p><b>Target #1:</b> Maintain a combination of Federal Excess Property Program (FEPP) and contracted aircraft to provide a safe and cost effective aviation program in support of the fire management program.</p> <p><b>Status #1:</b> The Division continues to maintain and use an effective fleet of tactical and support aircraft. Contract air tankers and helicopters were replaced (through a competitive bid process) with more capable aircraft.</p>
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### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Initial attack and suppress fires in critical and full management options.
- Provide fire response vehicles and engines for roadside suppression activities.
- Provide fire support vehicles to meet logistical needs of fire equipment, aircraft and personnel.
- "Provide a combination of contract, leased & federal excess helicopter, air tanker, & fixed wing aircraft services for aerial firefighting & logistic
- Provide appropriate fire management response to other lands as identified in the Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan.
- "Provide a mechanism to allow fire to safely play its natural role in the boreal forest ecosystem.
- Develop expansion plans for dispatch and warehouse facilities and offices.
- Manage, train and prepare 27 16 person Type 2 EFF crews for employment.
- Manage one 20 person Type 1 crew for fire suppression and hazard mitigation assignments.
- Manage one native corporation funded Type 2 crew for development as a Type 1 crew.
- Provide annual fireline safety refresher training; provide firefighter training in accordance with NWCG guidelines to maintain a qualified work force.
- Participate in the Northwest Fire Compact with northwestern states and provinces.
- Administer Volunteer Fire Assistance federal grant program.
- Actively manage open debris burning through issuing burn permits facilitating open burning closures to minimize costly human-caused fire starts.
- Provide public information and education on fire prevention; provide fire danger signs and burn restrictions.
- Issue and track burn permits.
- In cooperation with the interagency community, host regional Firewise workshops.
- Coordinate with cooperating agencies to eliminate costly duplicative preparedness activities.
- Evaluate fire suppression management options to ensure the appropriate level of protection is being provided to state, municipal, and private lands.
- Develop cost-effective alternatives to traditional fire suppression strategies through the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis process.
- Contract with Alaska vendors for services, aircraft, supplies and equipment to be provided during suppression actions statewide.
- Provide firefighting resources for assignments outside of Alaska when conditions allow.

## FY2010 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

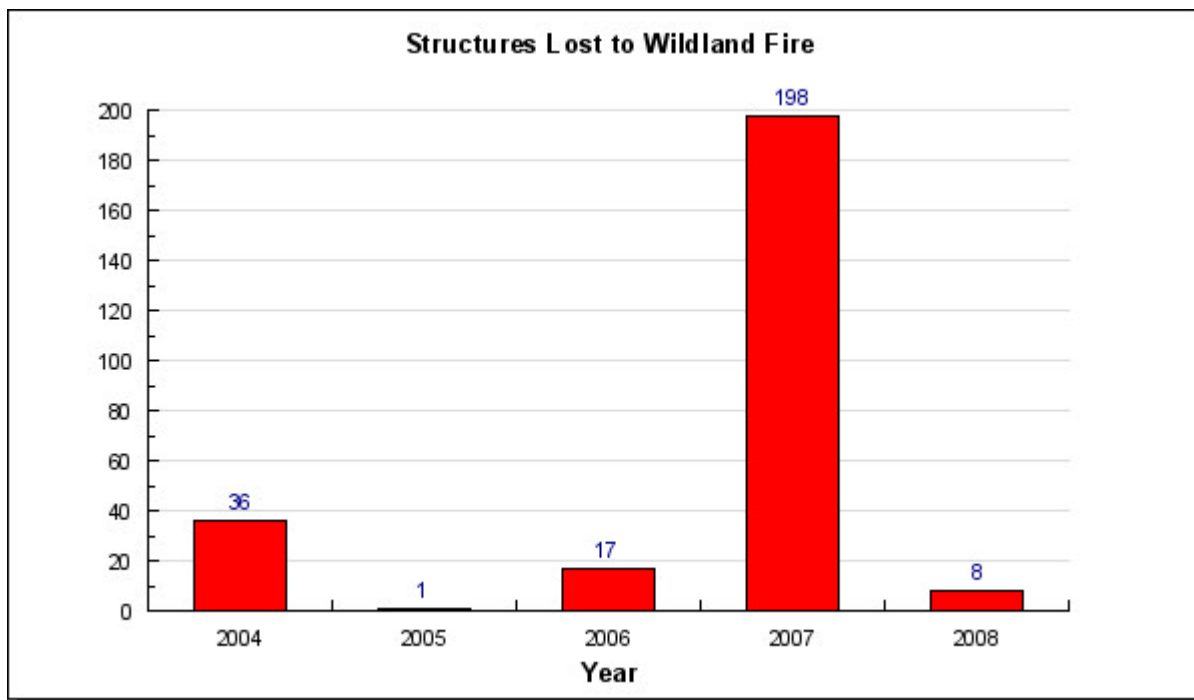
FY2010 Component Budget: \$16,688,000

## Personnel:

Full time	32
Part time	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>

## Performance

## A: Result - Provide wildland fire protection on state, private and municipal land commensurate with the values at risk.

**Target #1:** Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection services to the State of Alaska.**Status #1:** There were no serious injuries to firefighters or the public during the 2008 fire season. The Division continues to provide outstanding wildland fire management services to the citizens of Alaska and to local, state and federal land management agencies. A statute update in 2008 provides clear authority to the Division in basing fire management decisions on the values that are at risk from wildland fire.

Structures Lost to Wildland Fire

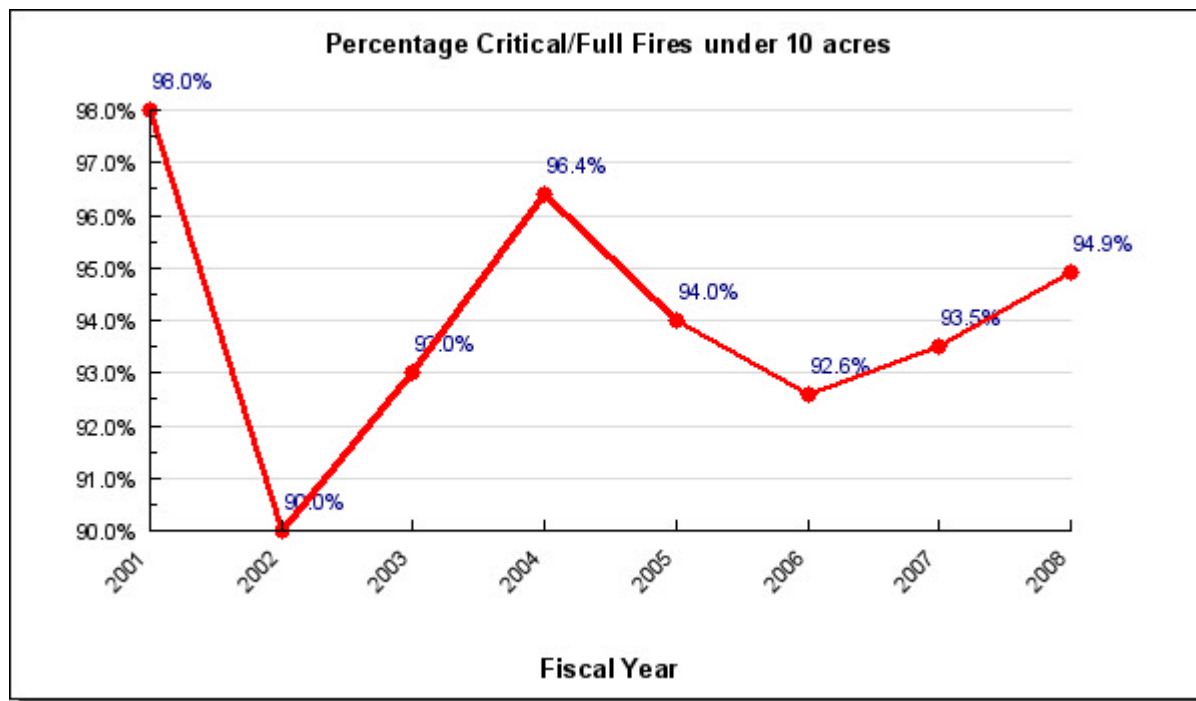
Year	Structures Lost
2008	8
2007	198
2006	17
2005	1
2004	36

**Analysis of results and challenges:** There has been no loss of life due to wildland fire since the since the state began fire protection services in the 1970s. There were no homes and only 8 outbuildings lost to wildland fire in 2008. The high losses in 2007 were primarily from the Caribou Hills Fire where 88 houses/cabins and 110 out buildings were burned by a wind driven fire in a beetle killed spruce forest. The number of structures saved is a more significant reflection of this performance measure, but is difficult to quantify. Due to the uncertain nature of wildland fire, a direct year to year comparison of losses is not a true measure of success. The location of fire starts, weather, fuel characteristics, work done in advance by homeowners to protect their own property, and a myriad of other factors that are not controlled by the Division of Forestry all play into the degree of loss experienced in a single year. A better indication of success would be the loss of life and property that did not occur due to a safe, cost effective fire protection program, but events that do not occur are difficult to measure.

**A1: Strategy - Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection: Provide appropriate management response to wildland fires that occur on State of Alaska protection areas. Statistics are recorded by fiscal year unless otherwise noted.**

**Target #1:** Contain 90% of wildland fires within 10 acres on lands designated in 'Critical' and 'Full' (Urban Interface) management options in accordance with the Interagency Fire Management Plans (fiscal year reporting).

**Status #1:** There were no serious injuries to firefighters or the public during the 2008 fire season. Initial Attack success once again exceeded the target.



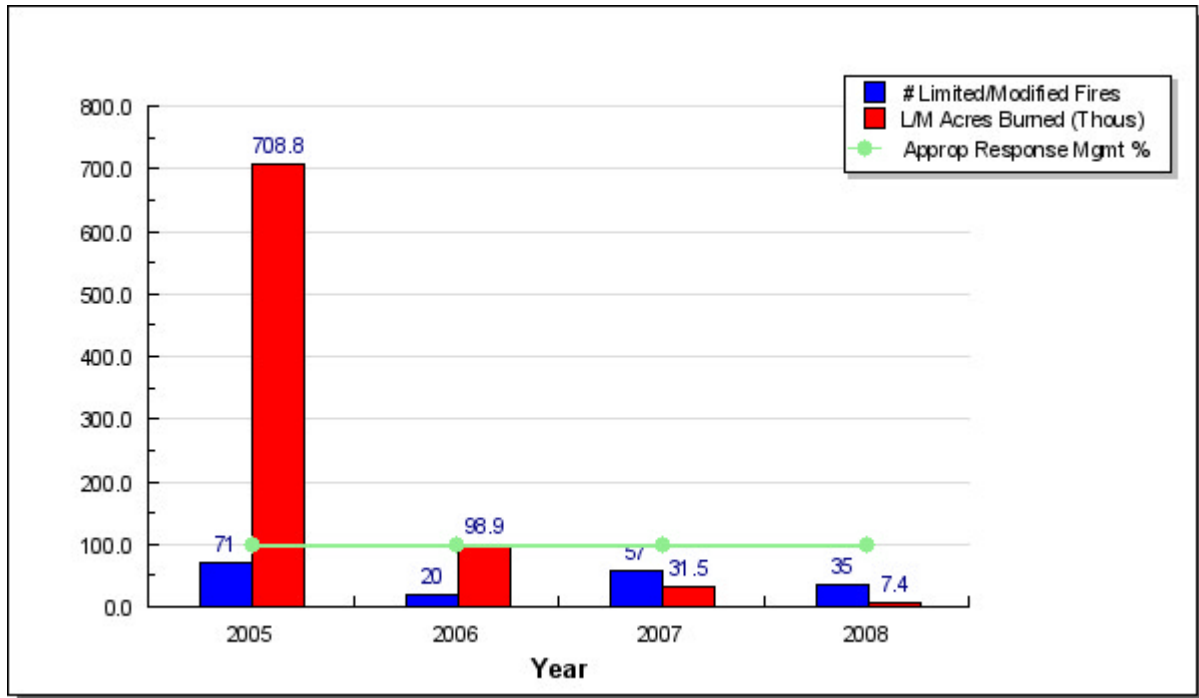
**Percentage Critical/Full Fires under 10 acres**

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2008	94.9%
FY 2007	93.5%
FY 2006	92.6%
FY 2005	94.0%
FY 2004	96.4%
FY 2003	93.0%
FY 2002	90.0%
FY 2001	98.0%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Percentage of fires kept at 10 acres or less in "Full" and "Critical" protection reflects the success of initial attack and reflects effective cost management by preventing large fires which keeps the cost of protection lower. Factors impacting this success include early detection, response time to wildland fire incidents, weather and fuels conditions, and availability of resources.

**Target #2:** Provide Appropriate Management Response (AMR) to all fires in "Modified" and "Limited" management option areas.

**Status #2:** There were 35 fires that were not initially attacked (in Limited and Modified). Appropriate Management Responses to these fires ranged from monitoring only to protection of specific sites. There was considerable cost savings associated with using fire management strategies other than full suppression.



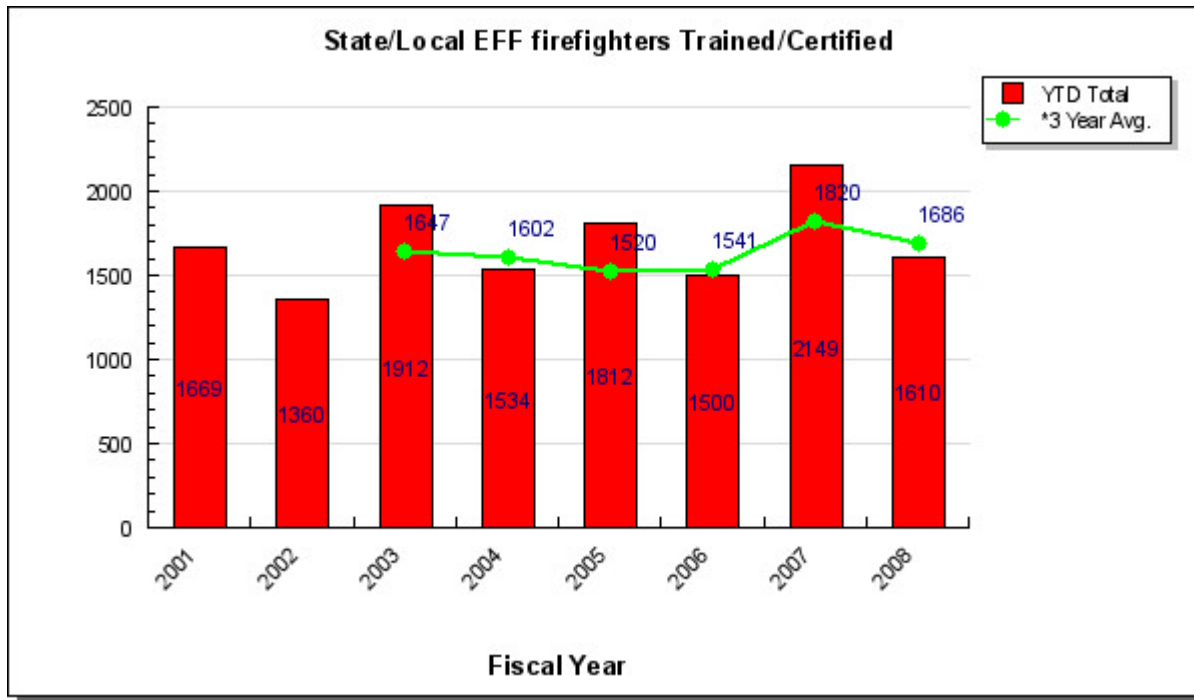
Year	# Limited/Modified Fires	L/M Acres Burned (Thous)	Approp Response Mgmt %
2008	35	7.4	100%
2007	57	31.5	100%
2006	20	98.9	100%
2005	71	708.8	100%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Success in the "Limited" and "Modified" fire management option areas cannot generally be measured by the number or size of fires, since these are primarily natural (lightning) caused fires and suppression actions are not normally aimed at keeping the fire to the smallest possible size. Success is a function of implementing strategies that meet land managers resource objectives while protecting sites that have been identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management plan as warranting protection. Success in receiving Appropriate Management Response is indicated by following pre-planned actions identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan or as otherwise directed in writing by the affected land management agency.

**A2: Strategy - Maintain capability of firefighting forces: Provide training and fitness certification for state, local, volunteer and emergency firefighters.**

**Target #1:** Maintain a qualified and certified state and local firefighting workforce to respond to wildland fires, reported by fiscal year.

**Status #1:** All firefighters employed on State of Alaska fires in 2008 were fully trained and certified. Additionally, many of these same firefighters were deployed to fires throughout the Lower 48 states which provided valuable service to federal land management agencies, provided invaluable experience to Alaskan firefighters, and returned significant income to rural Alaskans.



*Methodology: Training is accomplished in the 4th quarter of each year.*

**State/Local EFF firefighters Trained/Certified**

Fiscal Year	YTD Total	*3 Year Avg.
FY 2008	1610	1686
FY 2007	2149	1820
FY 2006	1500	1541
FY 2005	1812	1520
FY 2004	1534	1602
FY 2003	1912	1647
FY 2002	1360	
FY 2001	1669	

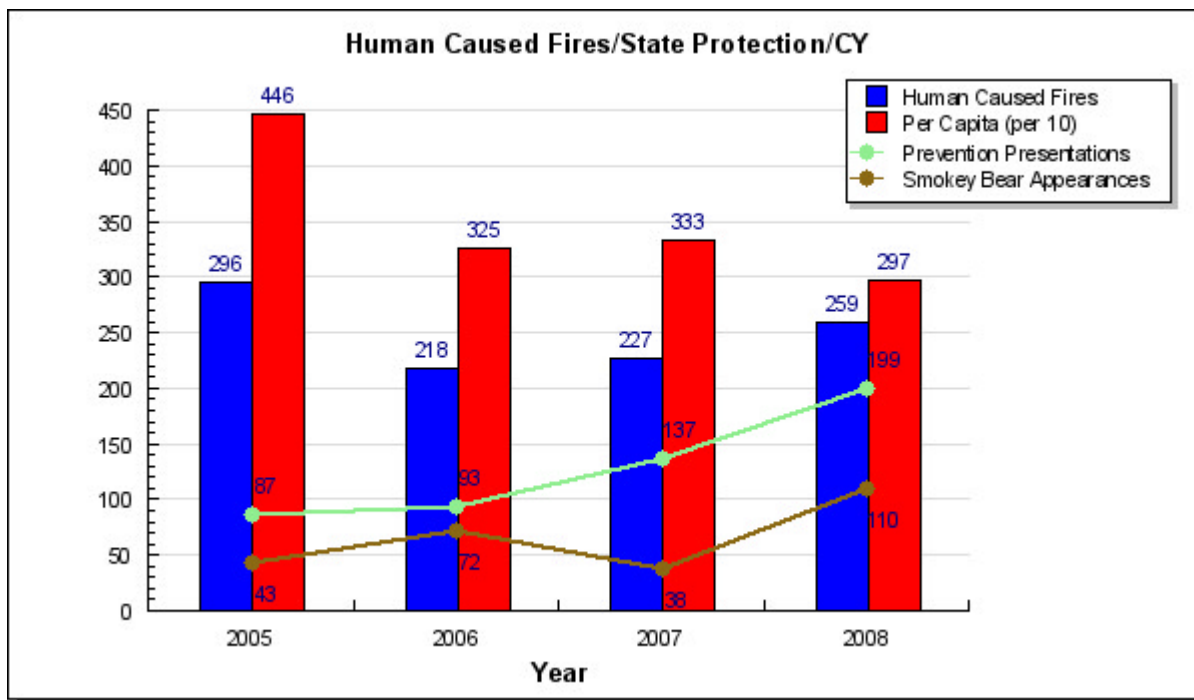


**Analysis of results and challenges:** Efficient, cost effective, and successful initial attack relies on the highly trained seasonal Division of Forestry (DOF) firefighters, structure/volunteer local fire departments, local Emergency Fire Fighters and EFF Crews. Annual training and certification ensures the availability of this workforce when needed during fire activity. This on-call force, maintained through agreements saves the State millions in not having to maintain a larger state firefighter workforce as regular employees when not needed. Variation in the number of individuals trained year to year is largely due to forces in the rural economy that relate to employment. In order to maintain Emergency Firefighter (EFF) crews in remote villages, training is delivered on a rotating basis to each village every three years. The number of potential trainees depends on the size of the village and other job opportunities that exist. The availability of instructors is also dependant on fire occurrence. The instructor pool is comprised of seasonal firefighters who must also respond to fires, which are increasingly occurring earlier in the season when most DOF training is conducted.

**A3: Strategy - Reduce human-caused wildland fire starts: Aggressive prevention and educational campaign based on Firewise principles.**

**Target #1:** Raise public awareness of fire danger and hazard fuel mitigation options in urban and rural Alaska while preventing an increase in the overall number of human caused fires

**Status #1:** Aggressive fire prevention and fire hazard mitigation programs were in place in 2008. Public outreach through media releases, Public Service Announcements, Governor Proclamation, school and public event programs, and direct public contact, all contributed to getting the fire prevention and homeowner responsibility message to Alaskan citizens.



**Human Caused Fires/State Protection/CY**

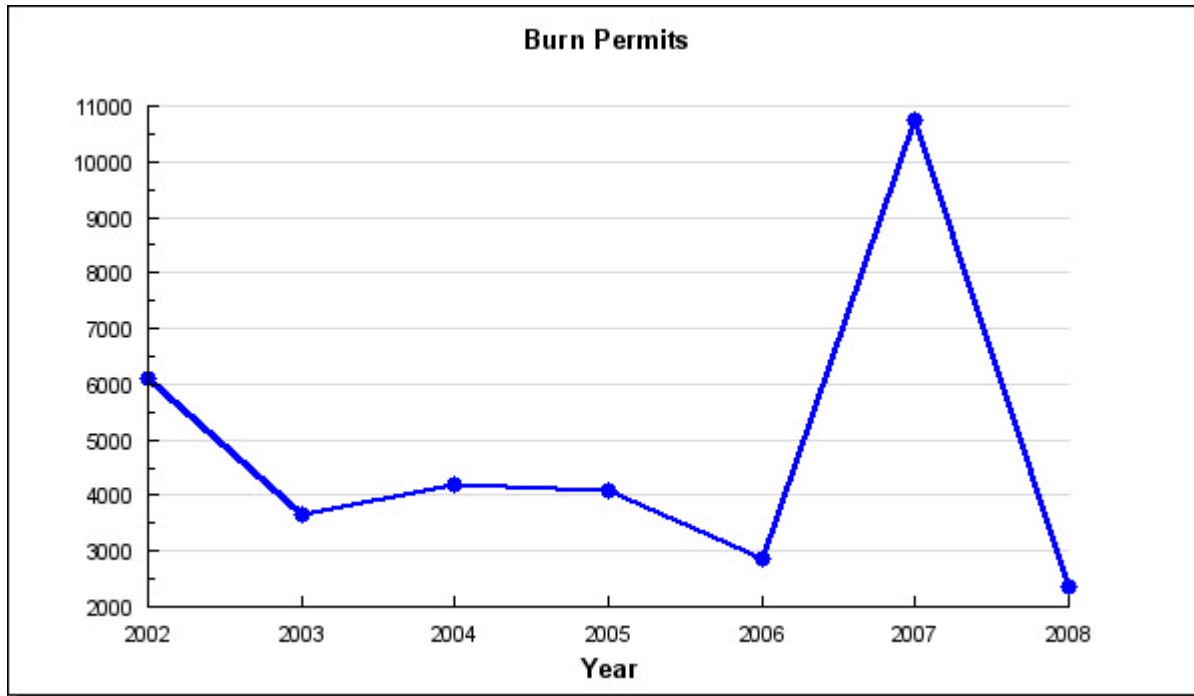
Year	Human Caused Fires	Per Capita (per 10)	Prevention Presentations	Smokey Bear Appearances
2008	259	297	199	110
2007	227	333	137	38
2006	218	325	93	72
2005	296	446	87	43

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Fires in Alaska are started either by lightning or by human activity. Human caused fires can be prevented or mitigated by raising the public awareness of fire danger and how to apply Firewise principles to reduce the loss from fire. The overall trend of human caused fires as a percentage of all fire starts is

downward, which indicates that fire prevention activities have been successful, in spite of increased population in forested urban/interface areas. However increased lightning activity in recent years as well as population increases has skewed this data somewhat. As Alaska's population increases, so does the potential for human caused fires.

**Target #2:** Manage open burning by the public during the fire season.

**Status #2:** Open burning was managed through the issuance of burn permits and the use of burn permit suspensions and open burning closures.



*Methodology: Better public access was provided through direct online permitting, which decreased the office issuance of burns permits in 2008.*

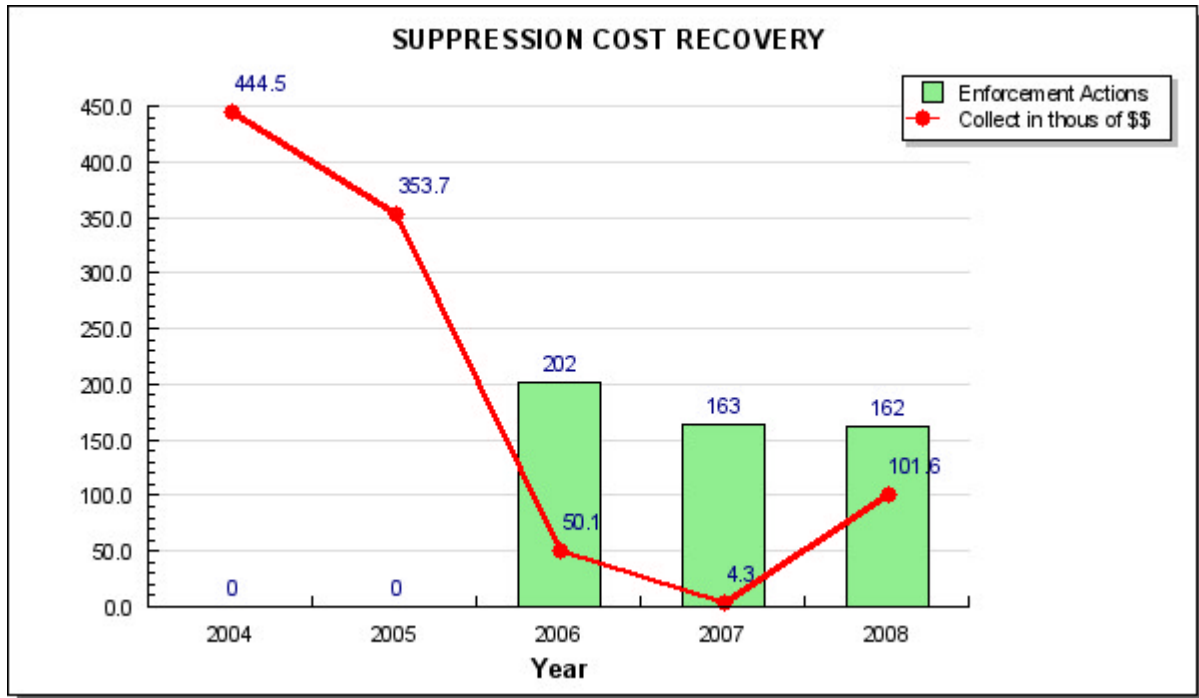
#### Burn Permits

Year	Burn Permits Issued
2008	2366
2007	10736
2006	2859
2005	4095
2004	4203
2003	3658
2002	6100

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The number of people moving into the wildland-urban interface continues to grow; the ability to manage open burning also becomes more challenging. With the introduction of innovative ideas, such as online burn permits, the challenge continues to be met, but the dangers presented by escapement of debris burns and other types of opening burning must still be addressed. The number of burn permits issued is significantly lower than previous years primarily because of a pilot project in the Mat-Su Valley where individual burn permits were replaced with a "general" permit that could be obtained free from local fire departments and a variety of other sources. These general permits do not require land owners to fill out an application, but do require that they know about safe burning practices and call their local Forestry office determine if it is safe to burn on any given day. This innovation is targeted at simplifying the burn permit process for the public and reducing workload for the Division without leading to more escaped fires from debris burning. If successful, this program will be expanded to other areas of the state and may lead to the need for a different performance measure.

**Target #3:** Increase suppression cost recovery.

**Status #3:** 2008 saw a significant increase in state revenue from suppression cost recovery actions. Through collaboration with the Department of Law, collection damage claims for both the 2006 Parks Highway Fire and 2007 Caribou Hills Fire were successfully negotiated.



*Methodology: Note: Collections do not necessarily occur the same year as an enforcement action. 2004 and 2005 enforcement statistics were not reported.*

#### SUPPRESSION COST RECOVERY

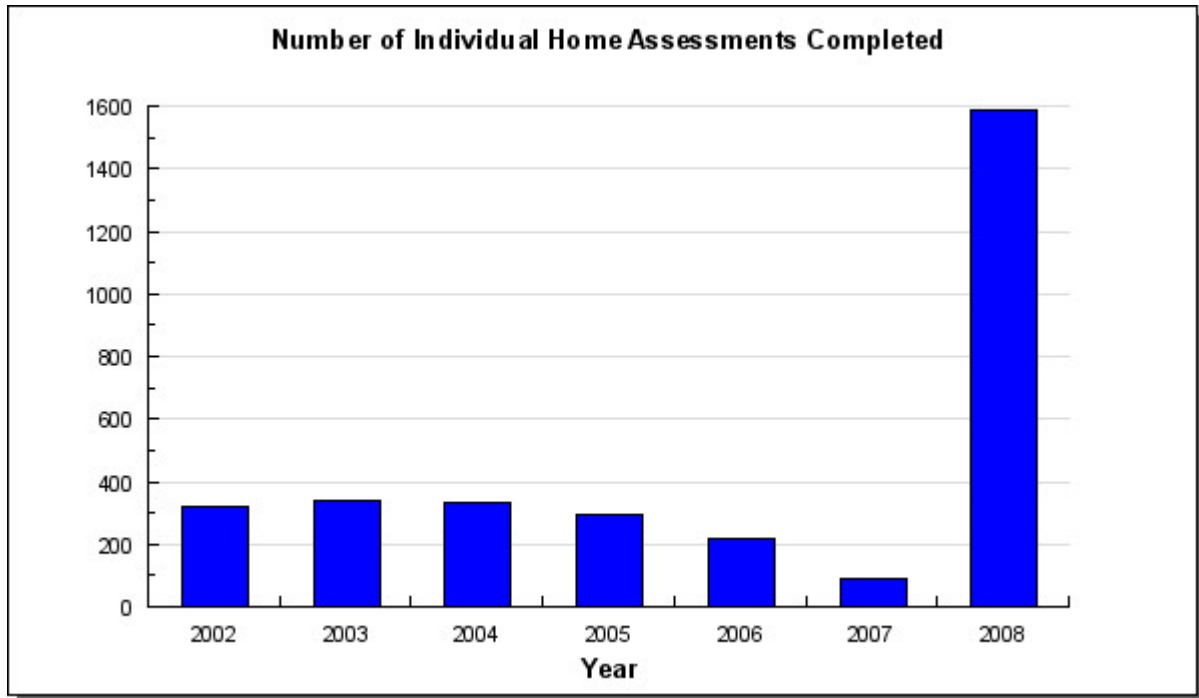
Year	Enforcement Actions	Collect in thous of \$\$
2008	162	101.6
2007	163	4.3
2006	202	50.1
2005	0	353.7
2004	0	444.5

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Cost recovery is best approached through enforcement of open burning regulations, which consumes significant time in investigation, case preparation and litigation. Both the cost recovery and the enforcement of open burning regulations are proving to be an effective tool in informing the public, mitigating unsafe burning practices and recovering suppression costs from fires that escape through negligent burning practices. In addition, the State has recently added training courses to ensure proper handling and higher recovery in future cases.

**A4: Strategy - Reduce property loss from wildland fire through hazardous fuel reduction and public education of homeowner responsibility based on Firewise principles.**

**Target #1:** Raise public awareness of hazard fuel mitigation and home construction options in Alaska that will reduce property loss from wildland fire.

**Status #1:** A significant increase in public awareness was identified through Individual Home Assessments as a result of the Community Wildfire Protection Plans which were completed for six communities in Alaska,



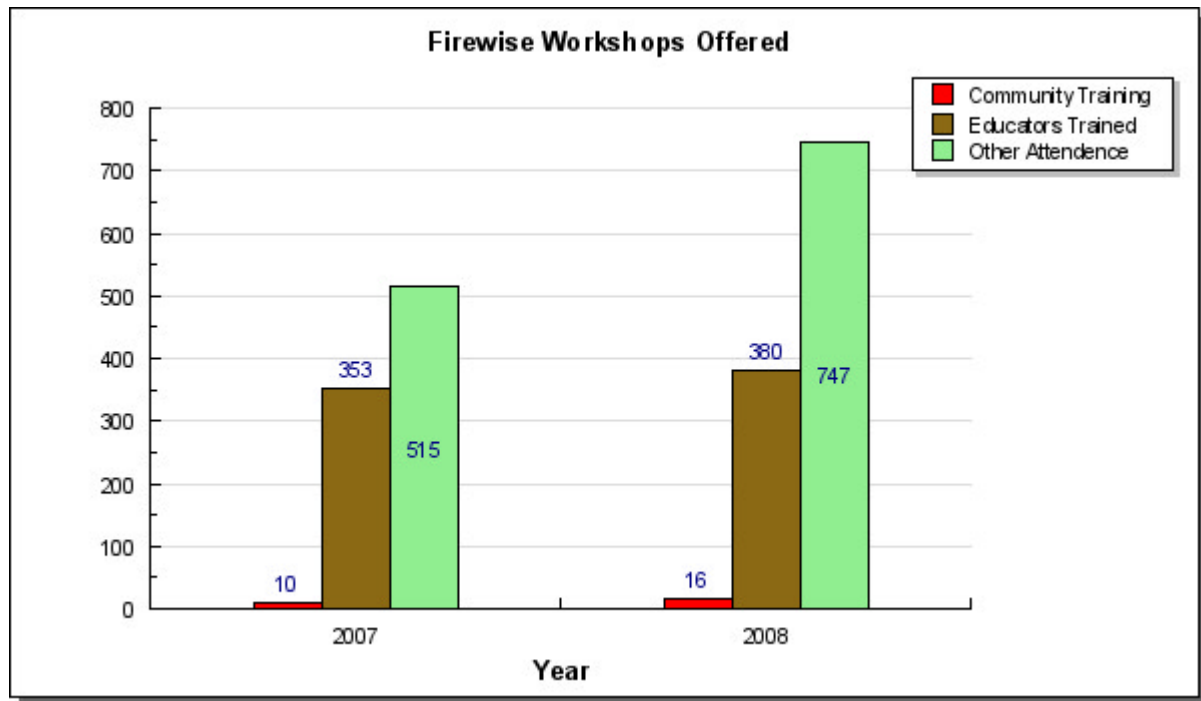
**Number of Individual Home Assessments Completed**

Year	Home Assessments
2008	1586
2007	91
2006	218
2005	296
2004	330
2003	339
2002	320

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Ultimate responsibility to reduce property loss from wildland fire resides with land and home owners who must recognize the dangers posed by living in a fire prone ecosystem and take appropriate steps to mitigate the hazard. A multi faceted approach that includes concerted planning efforts at the local community level, home owner education, and hazard fuel reduction through a variety of methods has proven nationally to be the most effective means of imparting this shared responsibility.

**Target #2:** Provide public education and preparedness through the Firewise Program.

**Status #2:** The Division of Forestry offers Firewise classes to the public through community, school, individual, and other channels.



**Firewise Workshops Offered**

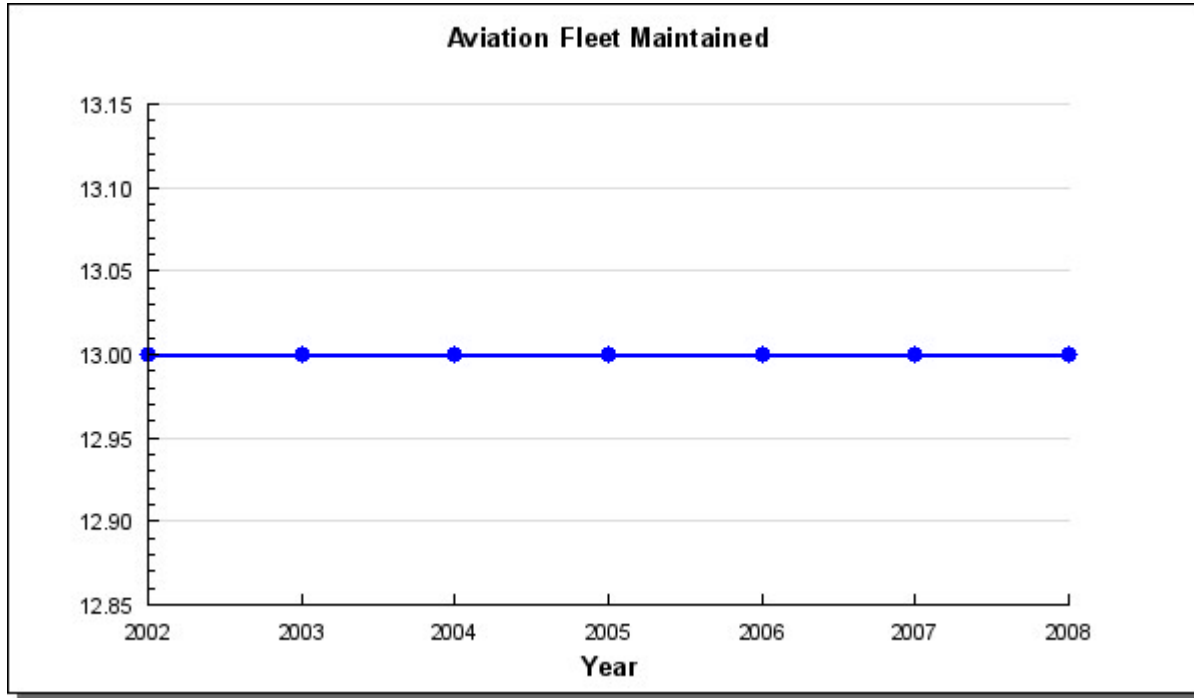
Year	Community Training	Educators Trained	Other Attendance
2008	16	380	747
2007	10	353	515

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In 2008 the Division received a federal grant to conduct Firewise workshops in conjunction with the Kenai Peninsula Borough. This grant provided for a concerted effort to assess fire risk of homes on the Kenai and is reflected in the significant increase in the 2008 Home Assessment total. Fire! in Alaska was also grant funded again in 2008.

**A5: Strategy - Maintain capability of aerial firefighting and aerial support resources.**

**Target #1:** Maintain a combination of Federal Excess Property Program (FEPP) and contracted aircraft to provide a safe and cost effective aviation program in support of the fire management program.

**Status #1:** The Division continues to maintain and use an effective fleet of tactical and support aircraft. Contract air tankers and helicopters were replaced (through a competitive bid process) with more capable aircraft.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** Effective wildland fire response requires a mixture of Detection, Air Attack, retardant, and rotor-wing aircraft to meet different tactical and strategic missions in remote and urban-interface areas. The Division of Forestry aircraft fleet has remained stable for the last few years and continues to provide safe and cost effective support to the fire management program with these multiple missions. The 5-year contract for two air tankers expired at the end of the 2007 fire season and a new contract was bid in the winter of 2007-2008. The air tanker contract was awarded to Conair, Ltd which filled the contract with Convair 580 air tankers. These tankers are equipped with turbine engines and have proven to be faster and more reliable aircraft than the older, non-turbine powered DC-6's, which they replaced. Three helicopters were also rebid and awarded new 5 year contracts in 2008. Two of the three helicopters were upgraded from small, type 3 helicopters with larger type 2 helicopters that have a greater capacity in both hauling ability and fire fighting effectiveness.

### Key Component Challenges

Climate changes are having an effect on the length of the wildland fire season in Alaska. Fire activity has also increased in the late summer and fall beyond the historic norm. Along with an earlier fire season, an increase in lightning in portions of the state, all-risk incidents, and increased urban interface wildland fire occurrence, have decreased the amount of time available for preseason training and a large number of other preparatory activities of the Division. Firefighters are being pulled from training each year to fight fires, creating a cumulative problem.

Legislation passed in 2007 Realigned Department authority that allows fire management decision making to include all values, not just the values of the natural resources threatened by wildland fires. This means that houses, cabins, commercial property and other cultural resources can be considered when assessing the most appropriate and cost effective fire management strategies. In order to do this effectively, identifying and inventorying those values must be done, preferably prior to the start of wildland fires. The Division's ability to inventory and display the location of values at risk is hampered by the lack of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capability and lack of underlying

geospatial data. Sound fire management requires access to data from vegetation type to land ownership and improvement locations. In order to build this capability, GIS systems and databases need to be developed.

Availability of Call When Needed aircraft continues to be a challenge. The Division's contracted fleet has been upgraded and should be stable for the next contractual cycle, but must still be augmented with additional private sector aircraft, particularly helicopters, when fire activity increases. Availability of additional aircraft has been severely impacted by increased mining and oil and gas activity in the state as well as changes in the aviation industry caused by increased energy costs.

Alaska's population continues to move into forested urban interface areas of the state increasing the potential for human-caused wildland fires. Wildland fires in the populated areas are the most costly and difficult to suppress because of the threat to human life and improved property. A proactive and aggressive wildland fire prevention program with continued focus on the Firewise concepts of personal responsibility for fire safety is essential to reducing the human-caused wildland fire problem and to mitigating the risk to property built in fire prone areas. Firefighters and resources available for rapid initial attack in the urban interface are very effective in keeping new fires small. The same resources are also effective in prevention activities by reducing the number of fires that result from human actions.

The threat of a catastrophic wildland fire exacerbated by the buildup of bark beetle killed timber will be an issue for years to come. There are several areas with large stands of dead and down timber that have the potential to impact private land in the urban interface. Local government fire departments and volunteer fire departments need to be adequately trained in wildland fire suppression as they are often the closest forces. Continued cooperation and coordination in rapid, aggressive initial attack will help reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fire events due to the buildup of hazard fuels.

The Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Fire Service has experienced a significant reduction in their operational capability due to federal budget reductions. While the Division of Forestry has relied on federal cooperators for support in the past, there is now reduced ability to use federal resources to augment state resources on wildland fires. In addition, US Forest Service State Fire Assistance (SFA) grants have been a significant source for funding key preparedness programs. Large fire costs experienced by the USFS have caused re-direction of SFA funds to cover the expense of fire suppression on National Forest lands.

The Division's Wildland Fire Management Program consists of two components. This component funds wildland fire suppression preparedness. The Fire Suppression Activity Component funds actual wildland fire suppression actions and related activities.

## **Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2010**

The end result of suppressing 90% or more of wildland fires in Full and Critical protection areas at ten acres or less has been met in each of the last ten years. While there are many variables that contribute to initial attack success, many of which are controlled by nature, no significant change in fire management success is expected in calendar year 2009. Potential decreases to federal funds available for in calendar year 2010 (for the 2010 fire season) may negatively affect delivery of initial attack firefighting.

## **Major Component Accomplishments in 2008**

The wildland fire suppression preparedness component protects public health and safety by providing for wildland fire preparedness and fire prevention services. The Division maintains 62 cooperative agreements with local government and structure fire departments to augment its initial attack capabilities in the populated areas of the state. Joint training and exercises with cooperators in wildland/urban interface response are critical to ensure rapid coordinated responses. Evacuation guidelines have been developed through a cooperative effort by a number of agencies to provide for public safety. This component also supports municipal and local initiatives such as Project Impact (emergency preparedness and wildland fire), Firewise and the Anchorage and Kenai Peninsula Spruce Bark Beetle projects providing pre-planning for evacuation, fire "safe" zones, hazard fuels mitigation, defensible space and homeowner education.

This program ensures that the department, its cooperators and emergency on call staff are prepared to safely, cost-effectively and efficiently respond to wildland fires in the state's protection area, and to mitigate public risk from wildland fires by educating the public in fire prevention and Firewise principles while enforcing Alaska Statutes. In CY08, DNR Division of Forestry accomplished the following:

- Responded to 254 fires and managed fires that burned a total of 8,529 acres;
- Provided exclusive use contracts for 7 helicopters, 2 air tankers, 2 Air Attack, and 2 utility fixed wing aircraft;
- Maintained 62 cooperative agreements with local government and volunteer fire departments;
- Protected 150 million acres of land from wildland fire;
- Provided Fireline Safety Refresher training and physical fitness tests to 1,610 forestry, Emergency Fire Fighter (EFF), Volunteer Fire Department (VFD), and local government firefighters;
- Trained 575 EFF firefighters to be utilized on village EFF crews;
- Mobilized 35 Type 2 crews and over 1000 overhead for assignments in the Lower 48;
- Mobilized the Alaska Interagency Type 1 Team to California for two assignments that totaled 40 days;
- Provided all aviation management requirements for 1 Federal Excess Property Program utility fixed wing aircraft;
- Converted two excess military vehicles into fire engines for Rural Fire Departments;
- Distributed Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants amounting to \$164,112 to 24 Structural Fire Departments;
- Contracted with 1,275 Alaskan vendors for services, supplies, and equipment;
- Issued 2,366 Burn Permits and implemented revised permit program in one area where over 4000 general permits were distributed to the public;
- Conducted 396 fire prevention presentations to schools, civic groups, youth orgs, home owners, contractors, hunting/fishing groups and others;
- Maintained 19 fire danger and/or fire safety signs;
- Completed 6 Community Wildfire Protection Plans;
- Issued 144 warnings and 18 citations for a total of 162 enforcement actions;
- Recovered portions of costs from 5 fires;
- Maintained 7 helibases, 5 retardant sites, and 7 aviation fuel sites;

## Statutory and Regulatory Authority

Preparedness  
AS 41.15.010-.170  
11 AAC 95.410-.495

### Contact Information

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### Fire Suppression Preparedness Component Financial Summary

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	FY2008 Actuals	FY2009 Management Plan	FY2010 Governor
<b>Non-Formula Program:</b>			
<b>Component Expenditures:</b>			
71000 Personal Services	8,367.0	8,333.2	8,512.3
72000 Travel	291.5	225.3	225.3
73000 Services	5,933.1	6,723.3	6,751.2
74000 Commodities	510.4	510.0	510.0
75000 Capital Outlay	447.8	689.2	689.2
77000 Grants, Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
78000 Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Expenditure Totals</b>	<b>15,549.8</b>	<b>16,481.0</b>	<b>16,688.0</b>
<b>Funding Sources:</b>			
1002 Federal Receipts	312.2	886.1	886.1
1004 General Fund Receipts	13,979.7	14,956.4	15,120.4
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	258.5	271.0	274.4
1061 Capital Improvement Project Receipts	999.4	367.5	407.1
<b>Funding Totals</b>	<b>15,549.8</b>	<b>16,481.0</b>	<b>16,688.0</b>

### Estimated Revenue Collections

Description	Master Revenue Account	FY2008 Actuals	FY2009 Management Plan	FY2010 Governor
<b>Unrestricted Revenues</b>				
Unrestricted Fund	68515	100.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Unrestricted Total</b>		<b>100.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Restricted Revenues</b>				
Federal Receipts	51010	312.2	886.1	886.1
Interagency Receipts	51015	258.5	271.0	274.4
Capital Improvement Project Receipts	51200	999.4	367.5	407.1
<b>Restricted Total</b>		<b>1,570.1</b>	<b>1,524.6</b>	<b>1,567.6</b>
<b>Total Estimated Revenues</b>		<b>1,670.7</b>	<b>1,524.6</b>	<b>1,567.6</b>

**Summary of Component Budget Changes  
From FY2009 Management Plan to FY2010 Governor**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2009 Management Plan</b>	<b>14,956.4</b>	<b>886.1</b>	<b>638.5</b>	<b>16,481.0</b>
<b>Adjustments which will continue current level of service:</b>				
-Delete FY2009 Fuel/Utility Cost Increase Funding Distribution from the Office of the Governor	-62.1	0.0	0.0	-62.1
-Correct Unrealizable Fund Sources in the Salary Adjustment for the Existing Bargaining Unit Agreements	20.0	-14.5	-5.5	0.0
-FY2010 Wage and Health Insurance Increases for Bargaining Units with Existing Agreements	116.1	14.5	8.9	139.5
<b>Proposed budget increases:</b>				
-Federal Collections for Information Officer PCN 10-Z091	0.0	0.0	39.6	39.6
-Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) Support	90.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
<b>FY2010 Governor</b>	<b>15,120.4</b>	<b>886.1</b>	<b>681.5</b>	<b>16,688.0</b>

### Fire Suppression Preparedness Personal Services Information

Authorized Positions			Personal Services Costs	
	<u>FY2009</u> <u>Management</u> <u>Plan</u>	<u>FY2010</u> <u>Governor</u>		
Full-time	32	32	Annual Salaries	5,908,400
Part-time	181	181	COLA	194,576
Nonpermanent	0	0	Premium Pay	0
			Annual Benefits	3,358,465
			Less 10.03% Vacancy Factor	(949,141)
			Lump Sum Premium Pay	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>8,512,300</b>

### Position Classification Summary

Job Class Title	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Others	Total
Accountant III	1	0	0	0	1
Accounting Clerk	0	0	0	1	1
Accounting Tech I	0	1	0	1	2
Administrative Assistant I	0	1	0	7	8
Administrative Clerk II	0	2	0	2	4
Administrative Clerk III	0	1	0	1	2
Administrative Officer I	0	0	0	1	1
Aircraft Maint Inspector	0	0	0	1	1
Aircraft Pilot II	0	0	0	4	4
Aircraft Supervisor	0	0	0	1	1
Equip Operator Journey II	0	1	0	0	1
Food Service Journey	0	0	0	1	1
Food Service Lead	0	0	0	1	1
Food Service Sub Journey	0	0	0	2	2
Forester II	0	4	0	5	9
Forester III	1	1	0	1	3
Forester IV	0	3	0	1	4
Forester V	0	1	0	0	1
Information Officer II	0	1	0	0	1
Maint Gen Journey	1	0	0	3	4
Maint Gen Lead	0	0	0	1	1
Maint Gen Sub - Journey I	0	0	0	5	5
Maint Gen Sub - Journey II	0	0	0	2	2
Maint Spec Bfc Jrny II/Lead	1	1	0	0	2
Mech Aircraft Adv Jrny	0	0	0	1	1
Mech Auto Journey	3	2	0	0	5
Procurement Spec II	1	0	0	0	1
Safety Officer	0	0	0	1	1
State Logistic Ctr Coordinator	0	1	0	0	1
Stock & Parts Svcs Journey I	0	1	0	3	4
Stock & Parts Svcs Journey II	0	1	0	2	3
Stock & Parts Svcs Lead	0	1	0	0	1
Stock & Parts Svcs Sub Journey	0	6	0	3	9
Supply Technician II	0	0	0	1	1
Training Specialist I	1	0	0	0	1
Wildland Fire Dispatcher I	0	2	0	2	4

Position Classification Summary					
Job Class Title	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Others	Total
Wildland Fire Dispatcher II	0	5	0	8	13
Wildland Fire Dispatcher III	0	2	0	6	8
Wildland Fire/Resourc Tech III	0	11	0	32	43
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech I	0	1	0	4	5
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech II	0	7	0	19	26
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech IV	0	3	0	12	15
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech V	0	5	0	4	9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>213</b>